Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 47 — NOVEMBER 18, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

Big Gains in Popular Vote Shown in Suffrage States

Increase Remarkable, as Women Form Minority of Total Population in All—Older Suffrage States Give Indications That Women Are More Keenly Active in Voting Than Ever

Even with returns incomplete, the great gains in the popular vote of the suffrage States last week over that of four years ago show a remarkable rise in political interest where women have the ballot.

In Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana and Nevada women voted for the first time for President. The vote for Wilson and Hughes this year as compared with the vote for Wilson, Roosevelt and Taft in 1912 shows the following increase. Only in Oregon is the 1916 vote complete:

	1912 Vote R., P., D.	1916 Vote R., D.	Increase over '12
Arizona..	20,294	49,004	28,710
Illinois...	1,045,139	1,913,760	868,621
Kansas..	338,637	593,932	255,295
Montana.	68,909	146,912	78,003
Nevada..	16,784	22,290	5,506
Oregon..	119,337	238,214	118,877

It is of course true that the vote throughout the country increases somewhat every four years, because the country's population has increased; but the above returns for 1916, with the exception of Oregon, do not include hundreds of districts in which the returns are late. Moreover, it is undoubtedly true that part of the Progressive vote of 1912 went to the Socialist and Prohibition parties, which are not included in the figures given.

This gain is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that women form a much smaller percentage of the adult population in these States than men. If the increase of this year's vote over that of 1912 is credited to the new woman voters, then women cast this year a percentage of the total vote which compares very favorably with their percentage of the adult population:

State	Percentage of vote cast by women	Percentage of women in adult pop.
Arizona.....	58.5	37.2
Illinois.....	45.4	47.3
Kansas.....	42.9	47.2
Montana.....	53.0	34.9
Nevada.....	24.7	31.1
Oregon.....	49.9	37.2

In the older suffrage States, where women had previously voted for President, there is also a noticeable gain. This gain would

(Continued on page 370).

ILLINOIS VOTE TO EXCEED 800,000

Cook County Shows 310,964 Women Voters, Down-State Reports 500,410

Women of Illinois cast a total vote last week of much more than 800,000. It was expected at latest reports that complete returns would show that the total of the women who voted would exceed 850,000 and might go to 900,000.

Figures based on returns from 1,573 precincts out of 2,983 outside of Cook County indicated that 505,410 down-State women voted. The unofficial count of Cook County shows a total women's vote of 310,964, with only the two major parties considered. Hughes had 56.8 per cent. and Wilson 43.2 per cent. in precincts tabulated. Cook County complete showed a percentage of 53.7 for Hughes and 46.3 for Wilson.

G. O. P. CANNOT BLAME WOMEN

Popular Vote of Suffrage States Shows no More Democratic Drift Than Rest of Country

Although it was the vote of the suffrage states which turned the scale last week in favor of President Wilson, Republicans have little reason to resent the action of the women voters. An analysis of the election returns made by the Women's Journal shows the following facts.

1. The balance of power in the electoral college is held by the suffrage States. Eighteen States which in 1912 gave Roosevelt and Taft a plurality over Wilson this year also gave Hughes a plurality over Wilson; fourteen States which in 1912 gave Wilson a plurality over Roosevelt and Taft also gave him a plurality this year. Of the sixteen States which this year shifted their pluralities from the Republicans to the Democrats, nine are States where women vote. The western States were the close States and both parties from now on must reckon as never before with them.

2. On the other hand, the popular vote of the suffrage States does not show any more of a pro-Democratic drift than the rest of the country. The suffrage States proved closer to the line of non-partisanship, but as compared with the rest of the country the Republicans lost hardly any more votes there.

On the basis of the returns of the election, as printed in the Sunday New York Times of Nov. 12, the total vote for the two major party candidates throughout the country was 16,599,036. Of this total vote 4,852,583 or 29.23 per cent., was cast in the twelve suffrage States.

President Wilson gained a net total of 1,838,611 votes throughout the country over the vote of 1912, on the basis of the returns as printed in the Times. Of this total he gained 540,331 votes or 29.37 per cent. in the twelve suffrage States.

The suffrage States cast 29.23 per cent. of the total vote.

The suffrage States contributed 29.37 per cent. of President Wilson's gain over 1912.

She Had Him Guessing

—Copyright, 1916, by Brinkerhoff in Boston Journal.

MAJORITY IS 4,664 IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Suffrage Loses by Narrower Margin Than Ever Before, Wires Mrs. Pyle

A telegram to the Woman's Journal, Nov. 15, from Mrs. John L. Pyle, president of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, of Huron, S. D., says that complete returns show 108,038 votes were cast on the suffrage amendment.

Suffrage polled a larger per cent. of the vote than it had in any of the five previous referendums and lost by 4,664. The early press dispatches of victory were based on the city and town returns.

In West Virginia the amendment has been defeated throughout the State by a sizable majority.

The "wet" vote of Wheeling, Huntington and Charlestown, however, proved a decisive factor in defeating the amendment.

Another element working toward the suffrage defeat, was the use made by the opposition of the Negro question. They told the Negroes that the white women would take the vote away from the Negroes and establish also a Jim Crow system, and then they told the white women that the Negro women outnumbered them and would get the balance of power.

Miss Rankin Will Represent All Women of United States

Victory of First Woman Congressman all the More Significant Because She Had to Campaign Through Entire State on Losing Ticket

Miss Jeannette Rankin's election to the National House of Representatives is such a new thing, such a political and perplexing surprise, that its full significance will not be felt for some time to come. For instance, Miss Rankin has not been chosen merely as a Republican representative from a far western State. She has been chosen Congressman-at-large, not from some district of her State, but from the entire State of Montana. She will represent the whole immense western commonwealth.

Miss Rankin ran on the Republican ticket, but she calls herself an "Independent Republican," and the returns from her State seem to bear her out in the description, for she was the only candidate of any importance on the Republican ticket who was elected. Her State went Democratic with a vengeance, as the expression goes. Montana elected a Democratic Governor, the other Congressman elected is a Democrat, and the State voted for the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. But the verdict of the votes seems to be that the people wanted a woman to represent them,

(Continued on page 370).

CALIFORNIA WINS WOMEN ELECTORS

State Chooses Three Out of Thirteen to Sit in Electoral College

Three California women will be among the thirteen representatives from that State to sit in the Electoral College next January. They are Mrs. W. C. Tyler, of Los Angeles, Mrs. Spinks of San Francisco, and Mrs. Wylie, of Fresno.

Mrs. Tyler, who is an ardent suffragist, was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention last June. Following the convention she toured New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Missouri, urging votes for women. In Los Angeles she has taken an active part in the campaign just concluded as President of the Los Angeles County Woman's Democratic League.

CONGRESSWOMAN REPRESENTS ALL

(Continued from page 369)

whatever her politics,—or perhaps it is truer of them to say, knowing that neither politics nor parties (with this woman) would stand in the way of duty to State and nation. According to the New York Times her election was hard earned.

"After a hard fight she was nominated for Congress by an overwhelming vote in the primaries, and between the primaries and election day, it is reported, she had to fight some of the Old Guard Republican leaders in her own State as well as the Democrats.

"She did a large part of her campaigning on horseback. Her friends joined her in creating electioneering innovations. She didn't finish her campaign until election night, it is said. On election day her friends telephoned to practically everybody in the State who had a telephone, and greeted whoever answered the telephone with a cheery:

"'Good morning! Have you voted for Jeannette Rankin?'"

When assured that she had been elected as the first woman in Congress and that she would take her seat with 434 men on March 5 at a salary of $7,500 a year, the new Congresswoman-Elect said:

"I knew the women would stand by me. The women worked splendidly, and I am sure they feel that the results have been worth the work. I am deeply conscious of the responsibility, and it is wonderful to have the opportunity to be the first woman to sit in Congress with 434 men. I will not only represent the women of Montana, but also the women of the country, and I have plenty of work cut out for me."

As soon as it was learned that Miss Rankin had won, telegrams from all parts of the country began to shower upon her. Suffrage leaders sent messages saying that her election was significant of a great victory for the women of the country.

"Oh, Jeannette's a corker!" This is the unanimous verdict of the New York suffragists concerning the new Congresswoman from Montana. If Montana does not look out, the New York women will be claiming most of the glory, too, so proud are they of the fact that it was their Jeannette who is the first woman elected to Congress.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Association, expressed the general feeling when she said:

"We are delighted that the first woman elected to Congress is a suffragist and one of our own workers. We are sure she will be a credit to the woman's cause."

BIG GAINS SEEN IN WOMAN VOTE

(Continued from page 369)

not be possible if the women had lost their interest in the ballot as a "new toy." It indicates that their interest has increased. The comparative vote is as follows:

	1912 Vote R., D., P.	1916 Vote R., D.	Inc. over '12
California...	570,960	928,934	357,974
Colorado....	244,915	267,147	22,232
Idaho.....	92,258	125,000	32,742
Utah.....	102,853	134,775	31,922
Washington.	270,983	385,000	114,017
Wyoming...	39,102	47,615	8,513

WHO IS JEANNETTE RANKIN AND WHAT WILL SHE DO?

College Graduate, Daughter of Pioneers, Lived in Poor Lodging House in New York, Campaigned on Horseback, Pithy Speaker, Famous for Make of Lemon Pie, Will Get Results in Congress

"What sort of a woman is Jeannette Rankin?" "Will she lose her head or will she do credit to her sex?" "What can be expected of her in Congress?"

These are some of the questions in everybody's mind these days, but "everybody" seems reassured and satisfied when her record and character are reviewed.

Jeannette Rankin is about 34 years old. She is about five feet four inches in height, slender, with brown hair and an unusual store of energy. She is the daughter of one of the best known of the Montana pioneers, who went West when the State was so sparsely settled that it resembled a wilderness, and she and her three sisters have learned to "rough it" in the big Western State.

She is a college graduate, dances well, makes her own hats and dresses, and has won fame among her friends for an especially fine kind of lemon pie. Here is a story about her which is going the rounds of the newspapers:

"She is the sort of girl who won't stop until she has got the results she is after, and it will be lots of fun to see her in her first fight in Congress. She is this sort: her father was trying to rent one of his houses in Missoula, Mont., and there wasn't any sidewalk in front of it. A prospective tenant was found, but the tenant said he wouldn't take the house unless it had a sidewalk. Jeannette called up some carpenters and found them too busy to lay the sidewalk. And so she bought the lumber, borrowed a hammer and saw, and laid the sidewalk herself."

Miss Rankin was a worker for the Woman Suffrage party in its early days when Mrs. Catt first conceived the idea of organizing the women by assembly districts.

In those days she lived at the Junior League House, a home for working girls, in East Eighty-sixth street. The most exclusive suite in the house rented for $7 a week, including three meals a day and transportation in a 'bus through the East Side slums to the Third avenue elevated. Recollection of the economies Miss Rankin was forced to practice in those days, when the coffers of the cause were not so heavy as now, amused the women when somebody looked in the almanac and found out that United States Representatives receive a salary of $7,500 a year.

"Jeannette won't have to live in a girl's hotel any more," they laughed.

Miss Lita Barnett, a teacher of public speaking in New York City, gives in the New York Evening Post a sketchy little account of her former pupil:

"To know Miss Rankin one ought to know her family—a family of one brother and four or five sisters, all university graduates, who are the most forward-thinking, democratic family I have ever known. Perhaps their mother instilled into them the desire for reform work; they all have it.

"Their home was a tranquil, peace-loving place for constructive thinking. From this, Miss Rankin went to the State University of Montana from which she was graduated. After her university training she came to New York. Interest in social reform had a firm hold on her spirit. In New York she took a course at the School of Philanthropy.

"During this time Jeannette Rankin was working out in her own mind the ultimate achievement of fundamental reforms, political and industrial. She reached the conclusion that, in order to reach the fundamental principles in such a way to make them assured, she must concentrate upon equal franchise for women in the belief that the ballot would be the determining factor in ultimate accomplishment. For this reason she went back to the Pacific Coast and began intensive training for suffrage work, at the same time continuing special study at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Campaigned for Suffrage

"She worked over her speeches. My, how she worked! She herself was her own most severe critic. Every invitation to make an address that Miss Rankin could find time for she accepted. Together we criticised and labored over her development. It was not long before her exceptional ability to know persons enabled her to reach audiences of every kind, that is, to see their viewpoints and think their thoughts.

"In Washington State she campaigned for suffrage with great success. She met the people on their own ground. All through the mining camps of California and Washington she talked to the miners and their wives. They listened as they had not listened before. Her finess in those rough-and-ready places was as expert as it was in any Washington drawing room. Her feminity, her sweetness, and her direct, but not aggressive, talks won strong suffrage sentiment along those western trails."

Miss Barnett told of an incident when Jeannette Rankin went before the Legislature of Montana to speak for suffrage during the year when the suffrage amendment was first submitted in that State. She approached her subject with the same adroitness, the same womanly deliberateness that had characterized her success on the Coast. Her heart was in winning the State, her home State. The men listened; they applauded, and they smiled. But to them her brilliant appeal only represented a personal victory, not a suffrage victory. They sent her a large bouquet of violets in appreciation.

Violets for Votes

"But violets were not the tribute that Jeannette Rankin wanted," said Miss Barnett. "She came later before that body again with her suffrage message; by this time she was president of the suffrage organization in Montana. Suffrage was carried in the Legislature. This was her dream and there was no compromise to her ideals and principles until it was accomplished."

PAPER CONVERTED BY WOMEN'S VOTE

Ohio Independent Daily Says: "Magnificent Stand for Progress by Suffrage States," Did It

The Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch, an independent newspaper, has been converted to equal suffrage because of the way women voted last week in the twelve suffrage States. The Dispatch in its leading editorial Nov. 9 says:

"The magnificent stand for progress by the suffrage States of the West where women have longest had the right to vote, as against the cold reaction of the male voter of the East, comes as a benediction. All doubt as to women's right to participate equally in shaping the destinies of this country, and that such will be nobly used, has been dissipated.

"The Dispatch, which only waited to be convinced, now gladly enlists actively for the war to extend the franchise to women of Ohio and the nation, at the earliest moment and by the most direct means."

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Vandergrift walked in from their mine, nine and one half miles, through eleven inches of snow to vote at the election in Stirling City, Butte County, California, says the Sacramento Bee.

Two "first voters" went to the polls together in Quincy, Ill., on Nov. 7. They were Mrs. D. E. Miller, aged 93, and her grandson, Charles Lee Weems, who has just become a voting citizen.

FEDERATION HEAD LIKES TO VOTE

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles Goes to Polls with Husband—Mrs. Bryan Staunch

In her address at the suffrage luncheon of the Nebraska Federation of Woman's Clubs, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, of California, president of the National Federation, stated that she finds it a real pleasure to go to the booths on election day with her husband and cast her vote. She emphasized the responsibility of women in preparing for the vote which is coming, and told how California women study both sides of the political questions before them.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who spoke at the opening session of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage convention, said that her first speech was made just thirty-two years ago, on her wedding day, before a much smaller audience, when she asked that the word "obey" be taken out of the wedding ceremony.

BOTH RECOGNIZE MENTAL EQUALITY

Wilson and Roosevelt Address Chicago Women on Civics As They Would Men

President Wilson to the women at Chicago:

"You know I began my academic career as a teacher in a woman's college. I taught women at Bryn Mawr the science of government. It has, therefore, always been a well known fact to me that when I address women upon public questions I can address them exactly as I would address men."

Theodore Roosevelt to the women at Chicago:

"I am going to make exactly the same kind of appeal to you that I would make to an audience of men, and not as though I were addressing a lot of early Victorian maiden aunts of both sexes."

He took 21 years to get his privilege, but she waited four score and ten for hers.

My First Vote for President

By Elizabeth H. Coale

Well, I have voted! Have voted my first at 90 years of age, and in all human probability my last, presidential vote, and to tell the truth, it was not such a very fatiguing operation, after all, and I do not feel that my sense of honor has been compromised, my womanly dignity lowered or outraged, or my morals contaminated, by a few minutes mingling with men whom I might meet in any convention, meeting for worship, social gathering, or elbowing while witnessing a circus parade, or waiting on a table full of threshers, which it has often been my lot to do.

It was not hard work to make a cross in the circle already prepared, neither was I absent from home more than an hour and a quarter, no longer than it would take to make two or three fashionable calls, which the dear men are perfectly willing we women may do, although they are so concerned about us when we want to exercise our "rights" at the ballot box for fear we will become too tired with such arduous work as making a cross, or will have our reputations stained by seeing and being in the company of a few neighbors and friends, or forsooth, are so long away from home that our housekeeping will be neglected, so we cannot prepare a good meal for ther craving appetites, or fail to take the right care of our children, leaving them to run the streets, or if not old enough for that, to the tender mercy of a hireling. At the place where I voted, I noticed three young mothers, with two little children each, who did not, evidently, think it too much trouble to dress them and take them along. The polling place was clean, and my ears were not offended by oaths, or ribald jokes.

My experience in the past and present does away with the flimsy objections offered by men against equal suffrage.

Holder, Ill., Nov. 7, 1916.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT CHRISTMAS

You need not go out into the mad rush of the streets and stores and spend a great deal of money to get an ideal Christmas present. You can sit down in the quiet of your own home and just write down the names of your friends who would be interested to have The Woman's Journal. And who, in these piping times of suffrage, would not be interested to have the national suffrage weekly? One subscription costs only a dollar, and where can you get a better present for the money?

Do it now and you can say you have done your Christmas shopping early. We will start the subscription with the Christmas number and shall be pleased either to send you an attractive suffrage Christmas card, which you can send to your friend, or we will fill it out and send it for you.

EAST NEEDS ITS WOMEN AT POLLS

New York Herald Calls it "Scandal" That One Section is Disfranchised

The importance of the women's votes in the national election last week has stirred the entire country. The New York Times (Dem.) and the New York World (Dem.) are declaring that it was the Western women who re-elected President Wilson. From a political standpoint there are two reactions to this belief:

(1) A feeling among Democrats that equal suffrage has been a good thing and should be extended.

(2) A feeling of resentment among Republicans, tempered by the fact that they realize the obvious unfairness of having women in the West a part of the electorate while women in the East are not.

If the East is to keep up its voting strength, they ask, must not the women of the East be given the same rights that the women of the West have?

Last Sunday Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee declared that Republicans were feeling easier over defeat because they saw that President Wilson had won the popular as well as the electoral vote. It is a significant fact that in this popular vote are counted the ballots of the Western women. While the electoral vote of a State remains the same after its women are given equal suffrage, the popular vote of course does not. Although the largest suffrage State, Illinois, with its 29 electoral votes, went for Hughes, ten of the eleven others went Democratic. The Democrats, therefore, have increased their popular vote through the women's ballots. In conceding to the Democrats the popular vote, Mr. Willcox frankly puts the rest of the country at a disadvantage numerically. Throughout the East only men's votes are counted in the popular total. Throughout the West women's votes as well as men's are counted.

In this connection the New York Herald (Independent) says:

"While the fact cannot be determined with accuracy until there is an analysis of the official vote, the present indication is that the result in California will have been decided by the votes of women. The same situation may be disclosed by analysis of the results in some other Far Western States. We do not know. But we do know that it is little short of a national scandal that women should be allowed to vote in some States and not in others—that the selection of a President and a national administration should be committed into the hands of women voters in one State or group of States when women of other States are denied the voting privilege.

"The Herald is not speaking from a partisan standpoint, for it is not partisan. It is speaking from the standpoint of broad Americanism and is speaking for the future.

"The United States cannot long remain a republic in fact if such inequalities in our political system are permitted to continue."

The New York Tribune (Rep.) says that the part played by the women voters in the election "shows that they are not only able but willing to take their place at the polls with the men. Entirely aside from the merits of equal suffrage as an academic question, the fact remains that in about half the territory of the country women are voters today, and it is a certainty that this right will never be taken away from them. Thus women in the non-suffrage States are discriminated against, not only in lacking the vote which husband or brother has, but in comparison with their sisters fortunate enough to live in more progressive commonwealths. The discrimination should be removed as speedily as possible, so that each community may avail itself of the distinct service which the feminine half of humanity can give to the public in exercising the rights and filling the duties of citizenship."

The $10 donation to the Journal Fund credited in our issue of Sept. 30 to Gertrude Bardwell should have been credited as the gift of the Greenfield (Mass.) Equal Suffrage League and not to its secretary, Miss Bardwell.

"Not a single call for an officer throughout the day to go to any of the polling precincts was registered at police headquarters on Nov. 7," says the Rocky Mountain News of Denver. "The election was quiet and orderly and no police interference was needed."

"The equal rights of women have but just reached the region of possibilities. Men have only just left off sneering and have but just begun to consider. Every step of progress from the harem and the veil to free society and property-holding has been steadily fought by the vanity, selfishness and indolence, not only of mankind but of womanhood also."—Thomas B. Reed.

Women of the West Deciding Factor in National Election

So Says Anti-Suffrage New York Times—Labor and German Vote Did Not Count, but Only Progressives and Women—Votes Cast on Issues, Not as Suffragists

Men, the press, authors, politicians, statesmen, have always been interested in women, in the feminine psychology. Are women the intellectual equals of men? What is the feminine mind? Given certain conditions, how will woman act? are some of their questions.

But interesting as they have always found her, none of them ever studied her as they now study and query and analyze the woman-in-politics.

The New York Times (anti-suffrage), in an analysis of the election returns last Sunday declared that women's votes were largely responsible for the re-election of President Wilson. The women's vote in the western States, says the Times, went hand in hand with that of the Progressives.

The Times asked its correspondents in the different States to report the causes and influences which brought about Mr. Wilson's victory in their localities. From the replies received, it declares it is possible to get a clear idea of the part played by the different group "votes" of which so much was said before election, and of the reasons which moved great bodies of voters to the decision they reached.

"Two classes of voters, and two only, accomplished the result," says the Times. "They were not the German-Americans, the labor vote, or any of the groups standing for special interests. They were the Progressives and the women.

"The split made in the Republican party in 1910, which became a break in 1912, was not mended at Chicago. The dispatches now in the hands of The Times indicate no probability of its being mended until the cause for it is taken away. From the Hudson River to the Mississippi the bolters of 1912 were largely satisfied with Hughes, but to the East and West of those boundaries, especially to the West, they were not. And it was the West that decided the election.

"The woman vote and the Progressive vote telescope each other, for in the critical States the women who turned the election were largely Progressives. But the women voted as women, too. The reports from the States where women vote show that the dream of solidifying woman as a sex and swinging her vote this way and that at the order of female political leaders is shattered forever. But the women did make up their minds as women in many western States, and voted without regard either to how the women politicians bade them or to how their own men folks voted.

"The women, where they broke away from party lines, or where they voted contrary to their men folks, voted for Wilson. They did so generally on the argument that 'He kept us out of war.' In some States, such as Washington, the influential argument with them was not this one, but the legislative record which appealed to them as Progressives.

"The fact that in Illinois they voted as did the men of their families led to the belief that they had done so everywhere, but this now proves to be a mistake. It was so in Illinois, and in some other States, but it was not so in the Far West.

"'He kept us out of war!' was the greatest argument, East and West, but especially West. Nearly all the dispatches lay emphasis on that point. From some States comes the report that it appealed to the hatred of war, but these are mostly Far Western States. In the Middle West it appealed not to theoretical pacifism or instinctive horror of war, but to the desire for continued prosperity. The States where it appealed to a moral sentiment were chiefly States where women vote. In other States the dispatches speak of it as influential with 'the farmers.'

"Out of the whole there loom two inescapable facts: The Progressives hold the power to make or unmake a President, and are as unreconciled as ever, save in the East; and the women of California, Washington, Kansas, and the other nine suffrage States swung this election. Deaf to all appeals to them as suffragists, they voted on the issues of the day alone, just as the men did; but they made up their minds on those issues in their own way."

CANADIAN WOMEN DOMINION FACTOR

Will Have Federal Vote in Two of Four New Suffrage Provinces

Women voters, possibly even women candidates, are likely to figure in the next Federal elections in Canada, according to the Toronto Globe.

"In Manitoba and British Columbia, at least, the adoption of woman suffrage means that the feminine population of voting age will also have a say in the election of the candidates in these provinces for representation in the Federal House," says the Globe. "In Saskatchewan and Alberta the law as it stands at present forbids women the vote for the Federal House. But competent constitutional authorities at Ottawa, including the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition, agree that the votes of the women of Manitoba and British Columbia must figure in the next Dominion election if that election takes place after British Columbia has passed the act and the two provinces have prepared their provincial lists so that the new vote is included."

As Mayor Mitchel of New York City left the voting booth on Nov. 7, a suffrage worker stopped him with a request that he sign a straw ballot on the question of a resubmission of the amendment to the voters next year. Mr. Mitchel complied and said he gladly signed the ballot in favor of that motion.

A Living Issue

LAST Sunday I was present at a meeting where an American editor and clergyman gave an account of "England in War Times," as he saw it during the last three months. I was depressed by the frightful account of the cessation of everything except war-work.

The only rift of light in the horrible gloom seemed to be the speaker's conviction that equal suffrage is won in England—all but the formality, and that there can be little or no quarrel over that. The speaker added to my sense of sorrow by giving the impression that the women had at last come to their senses, that they had at last given up their agitation for votes for women and were "working for their country."

As if to tell me that I need not fear for votes for women in England, there came a charming letter on Monday morning from Mrs. Ethel Snowden, wife of Philip Snowden, Member of Parliament. She sent a contribution of $10 to The Woman's Journal, saying:

"Dear Miss Ryan: Very many thanks for your letter and enclosure, which came safely through despite submarines and censors. I enclose ten dollars for The Woman's Journal. If you can contrive to let me know that it reached you I shall be glad. . . With all sorts of good wishes,

"Ethel Snowden."

Mrs. Snowden has spoken to large suffrage audiences all over the United States and her beautiful face and form will rise out of the smoke and clang of war in the minds of thousands who have heard her, and they will rejoice that equal suffrage is still a living issue with her.

How close her little letter brings us to all that valiant host of Englishwomen whose work is bound up with our own movement! Are they grieving over their dead in battle, or are they making munitions? Is their silence ominous? What are they doing?

Women are so clever at "finding a way," and it is so generally conceded that the war could not have come had women shared the responsibilities of government, that their disfranchisement is not their loss so much as the great world tragedy.

If Mrs. Snowden, in a war-racked, impoverished country, can contribute $10 for The Woman's Journal and suffrage, what should the women of the United States give?

Agnes Ryan.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Previously acknowledged	$3,948.95
Edith Marky	10.00
Miss Mary Rozet Smith.	10.00
Florence L. Lynch	10.00
Miss A. E. Car	2.00
Ethel Snowden	10.00
	$3,990.95

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston — Ben B. Lindsey
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise — Caroline Bartlett Crane
Reginald Wright Kauffman — Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale — Ellis Meredith
Florence Kelly — Mabel Craft Deering
Witter Bynner — Elisa Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

NOVEMBER 18, 1916

OUR CONGRESSWOMAN

Nothing shows the rapid advance of public sentiment on the woman question more markedly than the way in which the people and the press have taken the news of Miss Rankin's election to Congress. Only a few years ago, one of the standing objections to equal suffrage was the awful possibility that some day some woman might be elected to Congress. The idea was a horror, a nightmare. Now that a woman has actually been elected, it hardly causes a ripple—except a strong ripple of joy among the suffragists.

Almost every daily paper in the country has had an editorial on our first Congresswoman, and almost every editorial has been friendly. Miss Rankin is a woman so much liked and respected by all who know her that malice itself can find nothing to urge against her except the fact of her sex. There is every reason to expect that her record in Congress will be a credit to Montana and to womanhood.

If Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker had lived, Colorado would have had the first Congresswoman. As it is, Montana has carried off that honor.

We believe also that the United States has the honor of being the first independent nation to elect a woman as a member of its supreme governing body. Finland has had many women members of Parliament; but Finland is a dependency of Russia. Norway chose one woman as an alternate to a member of Parliament—in that country each member has his alternate—but we do not recall that any woman has been directly elected. In one province of China, nine women were members of the provincial Parliament during the short time that the progressives were in the saddle; and Mrs. Catt, on her tour around the world, had the pleasure of looking down from the gallery and seeing the women take part in the deliberations. But Miss Rankin is, we believe, the first woman to serve in a national assembly in her own right and by the direct choice of her constituents.

It is a pleasant fact that she should have been elected from a State where the men outnumber the women so enormously as they do in Montana. It shows that she had the good-will of her fellow-citizens of both sexes.

Even the opponents of equal rights are quick to accept an accomplished fact. A few years ago the British Parliament voted almost unanimously to make women eligible as mayors, aldermen and members of city and town councils. Thereupon the Anti-Suffrage League changed its constitution, and now declares officially that it exists for a two-fold purpose—to keep women from getting the Parliamentary vote, and to promote the election of women to these city and town offices! Mrs. Humphry Ward even complains bitterly because so few women have come forward as office-seekers.

The amiable way in which Miss Rankin's election has been taken by the press shows that the time was ripe for the event. Wherever women are given the ballot, the new order goes into effect with just as little commotion. The forces carrying the world forward, when they come to this point, simply

"Make the present with the future merge
Gently and peacefully, as wave with wave."

A. S. B.

Do your Christmas shopping early, or you will not deserve to enjoy a merry Christmas.

MAKE THINGS EQUAL

Evidence grows that the large vote of the western women has made a deep impression upon men throughout the rest of the country. In one Massachusetts town the station agent has always been a mocking opponent of equal suffrage. But after reading the election reports, his whole tone changed. He said to the leading local suffragist, a very charming woman:

"I declare, Mrs. M., it is a shame that those women out West can vote and you can't. They ought to have been kept back till you could come in with them." She answered:

"Oh, we don't think so at all, Mr. X. We are very glad that they can vote. What you ought to do is to go ahead and give us the right to vote, too."

No doubt thousands of men throughout the country have been drawing the same inference. Most American men believe that their own mothers, sisters and daughters are as good as any other women, and when they fully take in the fact that women throughout the whole western half of this country have an important right from which their own women-folk are excluded, they will grow restive and be glad to put an end to that inequality.

They may also recall the words of a prominent man, years ago, who said, in substance: "However much some men may dislike the idea of being governed by their own wives, I should think they would hate worse to be governed by other men's wives a thousand miles away. Some day our eastern men will wake up to that fact." Nothing has ever done so much to wake them up to it as this election. A. S. B.

THE RIGHT TO DIFFER

While many people have been converted to equal suffrage as a result of the national election, some others who were formerly ardent suffragists have temporarily become lukewarm. The woman in charge of the restaurant at the Bay State Suffrage Bazaar this week says that a number of Republican women whom she asked for contributions of food refused on the ground that the women in Kansas and California had turned the scale for Wilson. So far as reported, none of these Republican women have ceased to be suffragists, but they do not feel in the mood just now to do anything for the cause. The same state of feeling may probably be found elsewhere, in a greater or less degree. It is not right, but it is human. There are several answers that a Republican woman might make to these objectors. For instance, she could say:

"It was a mistake to vote for Wilson; but about half the men in the United States made that same mistake.

"In State after State, where women do not vote, the men chose a Republican State government, yet voted for Wilson for President. The reasons that led them to do so were in the main the same that are said to have led the women to vote for Wilson in Kansas and California, except that the child labor bill may have influenced more women than men. If the reported action of the women in Kansas and California proves the unfitness of women to vote, then the same argument proves the unfitness of working men to vote, and the unfitness of all Democrats to vote.

"Wilson got 8,508,085 votes. Of these only about 3,000,000 could possibly have been cast by women, even if all the women in all the suffrage States had voted for him; and we know that in every suffrage State the women were divided. In other words, two men voted for Wilson to every woman who voted for him, yet the hottest Republican does not point to this as showing that men ought to be disfranchised.

"There is no actual proof that the women's votes did turn the scale for Wilson in either Kansas or California. Whichever way either State had gone, it would probably have been laid to the women.

"Out of the twelve States where women vote, Illinois is the only one where the men's and women's votes are counted separately, and consequently the only one where we can know with certainty how the women voted; and there most of them voted for Hughes. What would you think of the justice or common sense of any Illinois Democrat who opposed equal suffrage because in his State most of the women voted against Wilson?

"Everyone who really believes in democracy believes in the right of all qualified citizens to vote, even if they sometimes vote wrong. As Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson truly said, women have the same right that men have to make mistakes, and to learn by them."

This is what many Republican women will be saying to their Republican male friends during the next few weeks. "If most of the women voted for Wilson in Kansas and California," they will say in conclusion, "most of the men voted for him without any help from women in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, North and South Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia. If it is an argument against votes for women, it must be still more strongly an argument against votes for men—especially for the men of those nineteen States."

A. S. B.

MR. WILSON'S MORALS

The Democratic women have a different question to answer. Many of their Republican sisters are asking them, "How could you vote for a man of Mr. Wilson's personal profligacy?" The answer to this is simple. Most of the women who voted for Mr. Wilson do not believe the stories about his profligacy. The Democratic woman would probably say:

"So far as I know, not a single Republican paper has made this charge openly. Yet it has been openly made against presidential candidates in the past, and against candidates who had not half so much to their discredit in this respect as Mr. Wilson is said by his enemies to have. The electoral contest was never keener than this year. Mr. Wilson's opponents were extremely eager to defeat him. There never was a presidential election yet when a charge of personal immorality would have cost a candidate so many votes as it would have done this year, if it could have been proved; because never before were there so many women voters. Yet the Republicans, who raked up and exploited in the press every conceivable accusation against the President, circulated this charge only as a whisper from mouth to mouth. So long as it was never brought out into the light, but was only passed about under the surface, as gossip, we were justified in disbelieving it—especially after the emphatic testimony to Mr. Wilson's domestic virtues given by the brother of his first wife."

If the Republican woman suggested that where there was so much smoke there must have been some fire, the Democratic woman would probably answer:

"The reports about Mr. Wilson's morals have been no more widespread or persistent than the reports that Col. Roosevelt drank to excess. Yet when the Colonel brought a libel suit, his enemies raked the country with a fine-toothed comb to find somebody who would swear to having seen him drunk, without success. Mr. Wilson's opponents have avoided any chance of bringing the question to the test of a suit for libel."

In short, rightly or wrongly, most of the women who were in sympathy with Mr. Wilson's general policies did not believe these stories. Nothing could be further from the truth than to say that the women who voted for him showed that they cared nothing about the candidate's moral character. A. S. B.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The presidential election has led to a renewed demand for the abolition of the Electoral College. It is unquestionably an antiquated device, a relic of the days when the common people were thought to be incompetent to choose their chief magistrate. The framers of the United States Constitution planned that the voters of each State should choose a certain number of its leading men, who should come together and constitute an Electoral College, and, after due deliberation, elect a President of the United States. Their idea was that he should be chosen by a group of picked men, not by the voters at large.

As things have worked out, the members of the Electoral College have become mere automata. They simply register the choice of the voters, and the voters really elect the President.

But, as the election is by States, and the whole electoral vote of each State goes for the candidate who won out there, even if he won out by a very small margin, the minorities in the different States do not count at all in the Electoral College. Sometimes the presidential candidate who gets the majority of votes in the Electoral College did not get it at the polls, taking the country all through. This is clearly unfair; and the agitation against the Electoral College as a method of choosing the President will, no doubt, be kept up till it is abolished.

But, whenever it goes, another old injustice will go with it, if it has not gone sooner. This is the exclusion of women from suffrage. At present the size of each State's representation in the Electoral College is determined by its population, not by its number of legal voters. When Illinois gave women a vote for President, she did not increase the number of members to which she was legally entitled in the Electoral College. But, just as soon as the President of the United States comes to be chosen by popular vote, every State that enfranchises its women will thereby double its power in national politics; and no State will be willing to forego this advantage while others have it. State pride will see to that. A. S. B.

After studying the election returns, the Socialist papers announce that the main Socialist strongholds in this country are New York City and Milwaukee. If they were Chicago and Denver, opponents of equal rights would say it was due to woman suffrage.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

RHODE ISLAND

A special wire, over which election returns were received, attracted hundreds of men and women to the headquarters of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association on election night. Lemonade, sandwiches and suffrage apples were served to the visitors.

Mrs. Nettie E. Bauer, Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates and Mrs. Jerome M. Fitz made suffrage addresses at many of the political rallies throughout the State.

A reception was recently held at Headquarters for Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer. Mrs. Spencer spoke on "The Fruits of Suffrage."

A new league, known as the North Providence Suffrage Association, has just been formed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

About $100 was raised by the State Suffrage League at their luncheon booth at the recent State fair. A large amount of literature was distributed and the yellow "Votes for Women" slips were worn by many visitors.

The Columbia League provided "travelers' aids" at the stations to direct women and girls, who were visiting the fair, to boarding places. Police authority was given these aids, but all expenses were borne by the suffrage league.

KENTUCKY

Suffrage sentiment has penetrated the Paducah High School, resulting in a spirited presentation of the merits of the question by several students. Recently a political rally was held in the High School auditorium, and following the party arguments of the boys, equal suffrage was brought before the audience by the girls in so effective a manner that a vote which followed the speeches endorsed the Federal amendment, 176 to 116. The platform was decorated in suffrage colors and a large yellow parasol used in the St. Louis parade, loaned by Mrs. Edmund M. Post of the McCracken County Equal Rights Association, who aided the girls in their arguments.

Mrs Ernestine Maxwell, a former resident of Kentucky now living in Colorado, spoke on suffrage before a meeting of the Owensboro Woman's Club on Nov. 11.

'When I am asked if I am a suffragist," said Mrs. Maxwell, "I always answer as did Helen Keller when questioned by a press reporter, 'Why of course I am a suffragist. I should be ashamed if I were not aligned with the great army of women trying to accomplish so much for themselves and the world.'

"The vote is more a matter of intellect than of temperament or occupation. A man is not denied the right to vote because he is a poet or an actor, nor because he makes stained-glass windows instead of iron car wheels. In all fairness women should exercise the right of suffrage—and all the more so when they have found their right places in the world. When men and women do the world's work together, each supplying what the other lacks and each helping to make up that complemental unity that produces true harmony, suffrage for women will be a matter of course—for women must play their part in the making of laws just as they contribute to and share in the benefits of the economic and spiritual life of society."

MINNESOTA

Mrs. Nellie McClung of Canada will speak on the opening night of the annual convention of the State Suffrage Association, to be held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Dec. 4 and 5.

The sign of the White Elephant proved a most popular bargain mart in Minneapolis, Nov. 1-4, netting $2,500.

NEW YORK

Mayor Julius Frank of Ogdensburg, one of the advocates of equal suffrage in St. Lawrence County, was re-elected last week by twice the majority he received in 1914, although the other candidates of his party were badly beaten. Several members of the Ogdensburg Political Equality Club distributed suffrage literature at the booths on election day, and not one met with the least discourtesy.

The Teachers' Section of the New York Suffrage Party will give an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner at the Hotel Majestic on 2nd St., Nov. 25, at 7.30 P. M. The speakers will be Mr. Arthur Brisbane, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the Hon. Thomas W. Churchill and the Hon. William G. Willcox.

Preliminary activities of the annual convention of the State Woman Suffrage Party will be initiated at the meeting of the Executive Board in Albany, Nov. 20, previous to the opening session of the convention. Campaign district chairmen will meet with State chairmen and vice-chairmen in the evening, and on Tuesday morning a closed conference of campaign district chairmen, Assembly District leaders, delegates and organizers will be held.

Reports of the officers and an address by the State chairman, Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, will be given at the opening session, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21, and in the evening a banquet is to be held at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Association, will address the convention Wednesday afternoon; the State budget will be discussed, and conferences of treasurers and Congressional chairmen held. An open meeting will end the convention on Thursday night, at which Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown and Miss Mary Garrett Hay will speak.

In addition to the regular meetings of the convention, special outdoor meetings will be conducted to reach the people who would not attend the indoor sessions. One will be held in Albany by Mrs. Raymond Brown, and another in Cohoes, under the Industrial section of the party.

An especially welcome feature of the convention will be the reception tendered the delegates and alternates by Governor and Mrs. Whitman at the Governor's mansion, Nov. 22.

Speaking of the past year, Mrs. Laidlaw said recently: "Never before has there been such a disproportion between the amount of work done and the publicity given to it. This quiet work will begin to show results at the convention. It will blossom out into the most unparalleled campaign for suffrage which this State or any other has ever had. This year has been used for mobilization, standardization. Our organization this year is any number of times better than it was last year. Ten women are working where one worked last year."

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts Political Equality Union has decided to disband, and to advise its members to unite with the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. They will be cordially received. Mrs. Catt strongly advises the suffragists of every State where there are two or more State Associations to get together and form one organization. Where the State is being organized along political district lines, as is now the case in Massachusetts, this is especially important. We believe that the Massachusetts P. E. U. has decided wisely, and that the work in this State will be strengthened through the union.

A district convention was held in Medfield last week Friday, at the home of Mrs. Inches. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Lee presided. Delegates were chosen to the State business meetings, and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Blackwell spoke.

On the following day another district convention, arranged by Mrs. Sleeper, was held in Belchertown. Three former members of the Legislature were present, and much interest was shown. Mrs. Smith presided. Delegates were chosen. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Chandler and Miss Blackwell. These district meetings are being held throughout the State.

MAINE

Members of the Bangor Equal Suffrage Association distributed "Votes for Women" literature to the voters on Nov. 7. This is the first time in a National election that women have been seen at the polling places of Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The annual meeting of the State Equal Suffrage Association was held at Concord, Nov. 9 and 10. Mrs. Annie R. Knox, second vice-president, responded to the welcome of Mrs. Helen L. Remick. Reports were read as follows: The national convention, Dr. Inez F. Nason, secretary; the Federal amendment and report of Congressional chairman, Mrs. Edna L. Johnston, corresponding secretary; "The Million Dollar Fund," Mrs. Vida Chase Webb, treasurer; "New Hampshire's Share," Mrs. Mabel Churchill, first vice-president; report of State chairman, Miss Martha Kimball; The Woman's Journal, Miss Anna Stevens; Mrs. Annie Knox, publicity, and propaganda, Mrs. Susan Bancroft.

On Thursday evening addresses were given by Dr. Effie McCullum Jones of Iowa, and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff, and a suffrage supper was served at the Eagle Hotel.

Plans for raising their share of the million dollar campaign fund were discussed, a telegram of congratulation was sent to Miss Jeannette Rankin and the following officers were elected:

President, Miss Martha S. Kimball, Portsmouth; first vice-president, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Cornish; second vice-president, Mrs. Frank Knox, Manchester; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert P. Johnston, Manchester; recording secretary, Dr. Inez F. Nason, Dover; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Whitmarsh, Laconia; advisory council, Miss Harriet L. Huntress, Concord; Hon. Henry H. Metcalf, Concord; Mrs. Vida Chase Webb, Lisbon; Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth.

MICHIGAN

The various reviews of the Woman's Benefit Association of Michigan were asked by Mrs. O. H. Clark, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, to affiliate with the association, and to send a delegate to the State convention. Affiliation blanks were sent out by the Ladies' Review, the organ of the Woman's Benefit Association.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association held its forty-seventh annual convention on Nov. 16 and 17 at New Haven. All the business sessions were held in the Hotel Taft, and on Thursday evening there was a mass meeting in College Hall, at which Mrs. Catt was the speaker. Mrs. Catt's subject was "The Crisis," and she repeated her trumpet call to suffragists to prepare for victory.

The afternoon session on Thursday was given to reports of the work of the year, showing a most encouraging growth of the movement in Connecticut. The C. W. S. A. was organized in 1869—the year that saw the birth both of the American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman Suffrage Association—and its early years were characterized by much the same zeal and ability that infused the two national associations. The remembrance of the early pioneers and their labors still stimulates Connecticut suffragists, and the work of the C. W. S. A. during the last six years shows that the present leaders are not unworthy of their predecessors.

The outstanding characteristic of the suffrage work of 1915-1916 has been the better organization of the counties and the large amount of quiet, intensive work that has been done all over the State. There has been no general State campaign during the year, but there have been county campaigns, each carried through under the supervision of the county chairman. Eighty-four leagues are now affiliated with the State Association, and in twelve towns there are suffrage committees in the place of leagues. The income of the State Association for the year was $27,000.

Steady work for the Federal Amendment has been carried on under the chairmanship of Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor of Norfolk. Before the elections all the candidates for the House and Senate at Washington were approached either personally or by letter, to ask their support of the amendment.

The object of the general political work has been to get a Legislature favorable to woman suffrage. Two parades were held in New Haven in September—one for each of the State conventions of the two dominant parties. The Republican convention endorsed the national platform, after a hot debate on the suffrage plank in it, and the Democrats adopted a plank calling for the submission of an amendment to the State Constitution to the voters of the State.

On Friday morning there was a debate on the measures to be submitted to the Legislature and on the plan of work to be carried through in the coming year. Money was also raised for the work of the association in pledges from the leagues and from individuals. The election of officers took place in the afternoon.

INDIANA

Suffrage maps bearing the plea, "Help us to change the color of Indiana," were distributed at the polls in Peru, Nov. 7, and favorable sentiment is reported. Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, president of the Peru league, supervised the distribution.

The Brazil League had as a recent speaker Mrs. Dora Keith, who reviewed the work of the W. C. T. U. and its relation to woman's plea for the ballot. Mrs. Demarchius Brown, of Indianapolis, will speak at the December meeting.

Dr. Carolyn Shoemaker, dean of women at Purdue University, spoke to the Indianapolis League, Nov. 10, on "The Woman Movement."

The State Grange has invited Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, president of the Elkhart League, to address its annual meeting next month on suffrage.

Feeling the need of suffrage meetings at a time when women in business can attend, a Business Woman's Franchise Club has recently been formed in Indianapolis. At its first meeting, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, of Peru, emphasized the need of a business woman's experience and knowledge of practical things to supplement the work of suffragists who are "only housekeepers." Mrs. Donald Jones spoke on the abilities of women and their need of recognition.

The officers elected were: Miss Mamie L. Bass, president; Miss Maud Arnold, vice-president; Miss Katherine Graves, secretary, and Miss Amelia Klippel, treasurer. The officers, with others selected by them, will constitute the executive committee.

MARYLAND

Suffragists are elated over the election of Mr. Frederick N. Zihlman of Cumberland to Congress. Mr. Zihlman, a Republican, is a suffragist from conviction, and has upheld the political rights of women at every opportunity.

NEBRASKA

An ingenious method of advertising the suffrage cause and filling the Association's treasury is the "pig plan" of Nebraska suffragists. Pigs and other animals are donated to the Association, made ready for market and sold at the best available figure, the proceeds going to the Association. Recently Mrs. Hull of Gosper County, with the help of other women of her county, led her pig through the streets with a rope tied to it until a sale was found. Everyone in town knew the suffragists had a pig for sale, and eighteen dollars was secured for it.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan headed the list of donors of pigs in the Hastings convention, giving three for Lancaster County. Mrs. Welton, Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Rockwell volunteered to care for Mrs. Bryan's pigs until they reach a saleable maturity. Others donated pigs, lambs, sheep and chickens.

The following officers for the ensuing year have been elected by the State Association:

Mrs. W. E. Barkley, Lincoln, president; Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, Omaha, first vice-president; Mrs. Ackerman, Ainsworth, second vice-president; Miss Ida Robbins, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. Brugger, Columbus, recording secretary; Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Lincoln, treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Corrick, Culbertson, first auditor, and Mrs. E. S. Rood, Omaha, second auditor.

VIRGINIA

At Virginia's sixth annual suffrage convention, which took place in Norfolk, Nov. 9-10, outstanding features were the reaffirmation of the non-partisan principles which have always characterized the league, and the adoption of a new constitution. The non-partisan principles are now defined: "That we do not give adherence to or attack any political party."

According to the new constitution, the State league is reorganized, the unit of the association being no longer the local leagues in various parts of the State, but city, county and Congressional districts paralleling the political divisions in Virginia.

The officers were nominated in a primary, the votes being cast in a ballot-box and prepared in a polling booth which had been used in the recent election in Norfolk.

So great was the crowd which surged into the Ghent Club on Thursday evening to hear Dr. Anna Howard Shaw that early in the evening men were detailed to guard against further congestion in the auditorium, and several suffragists were called upon to speak to the waiting people. Mrs. John H. Lewis, of Lynchburg, spoke down stairs, while Miss Nora Houston and Miss Adele Clark, of Richmond, both made speeches to the crowds on the outside of the building. Dr. Shaw spoke twice, going down stairs immediately after her address in the auditorium. She was presented by Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher, of Richmond, following an address of welcome delivered by the mayor of Norfolk.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine of Richmond was re-elected president of the State Equal Suffrage League at its sixth annual conference at Norfolk, Nov. 10-11. Other officers are: First vice president, Mrs. John H. Lewis; second vice president, Mrs. W. T. Yancey; third vice president, Mrs. C. E. Townsend; fourth vice president, Mrs. J. H. Whitner; fifth vice president, Mrs. Faith W. Morgan; recording secretary, Miss Roberta Wellford; treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Kidd, and auditor, Mrs. S. W. Block.

TENNESSEE

Excellent programs under the supervision of Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the Nashville League, were presented on both Federal Amendment days. The speakers included Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Dr. A. G. Dyer, professor of Political Economy in Vanderbilt University; Mrs. D. F. Kimbrough, Mrs. E. B. Williams of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Leslie Warner and Dr. L. C. Gray, professor of Economy at George Peabody College for Teachers.

An elaborate card party for Nov. 28 is being planned by members of the Nashville League. It will be held at Hotel Hermitage and there will be not less than fifty tables. A prize for each table is offered. Mrs. James Frazer and Mrs. Joseph Fall are general chairmen.

Mrs. Nellie McClung spoke at the banquet on Nov. 16, given to the Tennessee Congressmen by the Nashville League. Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Mrs. Leslie Warner and Hon. James Byrnes also spoke.

Mrs. Warner aided in forming a new league in Lexington, Nov. 1. During the organizing time, stores in the town closed out of courtesy to the visitors.

CORRESPONDENCE SUFFRAGE COURSE

Education on Votes for Women Is Furnished to Any Part of Country By Mail

Thirteen well planned lessons for teaching equal suffrage by mail have been prepared by the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. Howard Mansfield is chairman.

The lessons are clearly, forcibly and simply worded. They can be used effectively by clubs of adults or young people, and by individuals.

A few titles of lessons will, perhaps, give the best idea of the scope of this new departure—"The Suffrage Correspondence School;" What is suffrage? Why do men vote? How did they get the right? Why should women vote? How men got the vote in the United States. The progress of women. The Federal amendment. The State amendments. Why the ballot needs the women, Women in the Home, Working women, What women have done with the ballot. Who are the suffragists?

NEW JERSEY

At the Jersey City Club on Nov. 10, Hon. Mark M. Fagan, Mayor of Jersey City, welcomed the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

Representatives from other organizations for social and political advancement addressed the convention, including Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, ex-president of the Women's Political Union; Miss Esther Elfreth, president of the W. C. T. U., and Miss Mary A. Dingman, Industrial Secretary for the Northeastern field of the National Young Women's Christian Association. Miss Dingman explained how the Y. W. C. A. is preparing American girls for citizenship.

Following the annual address of the State President, Mrs. Edward F. Feickert, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt spoke on methods of State and National organization. On Friday evening a dinner was given for the delegates at the Jersey City Club. Among the guests of honor were Congressman James A. Hamill, just re-elected from the twelfth district, and Mrs. Hamill; Miss Cornelia Bradford of Whittier House, Jersey City; Miss Elizabeth Allen, president of the New Jersey Teachers' Retirement Fund Association, and Mrs. John Hayes, formerly Miss Barbara Kelman, daughter of Dr. Kelman of Edinburgh, England's famous preacher. Following the dinner, a mass meeting under the joint auspices of the People's Forum and the Suffrage Association was held in the First Congregational Church, where Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, the brilliant niece of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, spoke.

About $2,000 was pledged to be used chiefly in a campaign for the ratification of a Federal amendment, and Mrs. Edward F. Feickert, of Plainfield, was re-elected president.

Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Mrs. F. H. Colvin, of East Orange, and Mrs. W. D. Kerlin, of Newark; secretary, Mrs. George Scott, of Montclair; treasurer, Mrs. Edward F. Olmstead of Elizabeth; auditor, Mrs. Arthur Hunter, of Montclair.

Nugent's New Jersey Machine Beaten with Suffragists' Help

Senator Martine and John A. Matthews, Running for Congress, Swamped by Opponents—Women's Political Union of Newark Appealed to Voters to Defeat Enemies of Clean Government

"Jim" Nugent, Senator Martine and John A. Matthews, the notorious New Jersey anti-suffragists, went down to defeat in the election last week, and suffragists helped to pile up the majorities against them.

Previous to the election, the Women's Political Union of Newark, aided by members of the State Suffrage Association, appealed to the voters of the city through full page advertisements in the daily papers to defeat all of Nugent's candidates. Suffragists all over the country remember what a leading part Nugent played in defeating the woman suffrage amendment in New Jersey a year ago and how he fought the suffrage plank in the Democratic national convention.

"To the voters, greeting!" said one advertisement, "From the many women who want clean, honest government.

"Men with intense, democratic, patriotic fervor protest against the thought of being ruled by a King and yet are abjectly supine in their subjection to the domination of a boss who, unauthorized by the electorate, enters into the city and legislative councils to dictate the action of the officials who are put in power by the voters.

"The women who have watched at the polls three successive elections, including the one on the suffrage amendment, herewith record their protests against the methods adopted by the political machine under the control of James R. Nugent. A letter was issued over Mr. Nugent's signature, dated Oct. 18th, 1915, in which he imposed his 'judgment' of the suffrage question upon his entire machine in these concluding words:

'"I ask you to bend every effort toward getting out a large vote against woman suffrage next Tuesday.

'"I feel in this fight, as I have felt in many that have gone before, that you will lend me the loyal support that I have learned to look for and depend upon from you.'

"To help him in his effort to preserve 'in New Jersey the integrity of the courts, stability of government and the purity, privacy and loving unity of the home,' Mr. Nugent found it expedient to engage the services of men with jail and other unenviable records, and to use statements and efforts imported from other States, but discredited in their own communities.

"Oct. 19, 1915, he diverted from its regular channels the function of the police in order to use this public service against the accredited workers for the suffrage referendum.

"Mr. Nugent used the same methods against President Wilson and the honorable men of the Democratic party who refused to subscribe to the questionable policies of his machine.

"You do not wish further abuses such as: 1, Ivy Hill; 2, City Hospital; 3, Center Market; 4, garbage disposal; 5, unequitable salary apportionment to city employees; 6, inadequate health service; 7, inadequate child hygiene department; 8, inadequate hospital equipment; 9, unsatisfactory recreation department; 10, unfinished public baths.

"Because the suffragists believe in clean, honest government, they appeal to your interest as a taxpayer, to your honor as a citizen and to your duty as a voter to secure efficient representative government by voting against Mr. Nugent's candidates."

Nugent's principal candidates were Senator Martine, who has franked out so much anti-suffrage literature and whose mental calibre is the laughing stock of the Senate; John A. Matthews, Nugent's chief spokesman, who had secured the Democratic nomination for Congress and who has gone on the stump for anti-suffrage associations; John O. Bigelow, for State Senator, and Jacob Hausling, candidate for Mayor, who would have made Nugent city counsel if he had been elected. All four of these men were defeated. Martine lost his seat in the Senate by a majority of over 70,000.

The first big suffrage affair of the winter of the Chicago Political Equality League will be a Suffrage Bazaar on Nov. 18 in the Elizabethan Room of the Congress Hotel for the purpose of raising funds to help carry on the great educational work done by the League. Mrs. Howard M. Peirce, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the League, will be assisted by twenty-five sub-chairman who will each be in charge of some specific department.

BAY STATE WILL FACE VOTE 1917

Equal Suffrage Will Be Put to Constitutional Convention Next June

Massachusetts voted last week by an overwhelming majority in favor of a constitutional convention.

Delegates to the convention will be elected at a special election on the first Tuesday in May, 1917, and the convention will meet in June.

The number of delegates to be elected will be 320, of whom 16 will be elected at large, four from each of the 16 Congressional districts and 240 from the representative districts throughout the State, each district to be entitled to as many delegates as it has representatives.

The question of equal suffrage will undoubtedly come up at the convention. Any amendments, revisions or alterations made as far as the constitution is concerned will have to be submitted to the voters for ratification.

Whether proposed amendments can be submitted to the voters separately or will have to be submitted in bulk, as was the case at the recent unsuccessful New York constitutional convention, is a question which is expected to be a matter of legal dispute and bitter controversy at the convention.

"Somebody told Vanessa that if she would walk backward down the stairs she would see her intended."

"Did it work?"

"Completely. She fell down the stairs, and now she is engaged to the doctor they called in."—Kansas City Journal.

If Guardsmen, Why Not Women?

An Appeal to the Governor and Members of the Minnesota Legislature:

The government of Minnesota and of other States, recognizing the value and importance of the franchise to its citizens, have thought it wise and just to call a special session of the Legislature in order to enact a law permitting the soldiers on the Mexican border to vote.

Agreeing in the belief that the franchise is of the utmost importance, and that no citizen should be deprived of this privilege unnecessarily, we, a committee of women representing thousands of women citizens of Minnesota, wish to call your attention to the injustice of continuously withholding the franchise from the women of the State.

Disfranchisement is one of the penalties meted out to criminals. Those who are guilty of treason and bribery, the most serious crimes against the State, are disfranchised.

The mentally defective are not allowed to vote. Minors are placed in the group of the unenfranchised, until at 21 they have attained their intellectual growth.

Aliens become voting citizens when they have lived in the State for five years.

We declare that it is an injustice and an indignity for the women of Minnesota to be treated in the same way as those who are morally unfit or mentally defective or undeveloped.

The home, the woman citizen's especial sphere, is the foundation of our Republic. The school, maintained in large part by women citizens, is the conservator of a self-governing nation, and the church is supported and upheld in large measure by women citizens. Without these the State could not endure. We declare that to be an unsound policy that does not give to those upon whom the home, the school and the church depends, a voice in government. We declare that a government that guards so carefully the rights and privileges of the citizens on the border should be equally solicitous to do justice to its women.

We appeal to the Legislature of Minnesota to do all in its power to right this wrong and to give to the women of the State the share in government to which their services entitle them.

Mrs. Andreas Ueland,
Mrs. David F. Simpson,
Mrs. H. G. Harrison,
Dr. Ethel Hurd,
Mrs. C. J. Holman,
Mrs. George Kenyon,
Mrs. Chas. P. Noyes,
Mrs. H. A. Tomlinson.

THE PLANKS OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to——

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The Prohibition Party:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ENDORSES

Rhode Island Conference Takes Stand in Justice to Women Members

The Congregational Church of Rhode Island adopted a resolution favoring full suffrage for women on Nov. 9, at its fall conference in Howard.

Mrs. James W. Algeo, chairman of the Providence Woman Suffrage party, spoke briefly to the delegates, laying emphasis on the need of woman's moral viewpoint in national politics. The Rev. Charles A. Forbes of Providence brought the motion to endorse suffrage before the conference, and Rev. James Dingwell of Pawtucket spoke in favor of the resolution. Mrs. Bacon of Peace Dale opposed its passage, and Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, a missionary from Japan, spoke against it. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, 4,000,000 women in one-fourth of the States of the Union are now entitled to vote, and whereas, the women of Australia, New Zealand, a large part of Canada and several important European countries now vote upon equal terms with men, and

"Whereas, such important Protestant denominations as the Unitarian, the Presbyterian and the Methodist have endorsed the justice and righteousness of granting to women the political franchise, and

"Whereas, the women of the Congregational Church are as loyal, devoted and responsive to the calls of Christian service as any body of women in the world, be it

"Resolved, That this Autumnal Conference of Rhode Island Congregational Churches, assembled on the ninth day of November, 1916, in the Franklin Church of Howard, does hereby endorse giving the franchise to women on the same terms as men and advocates securing the same either by State or Federal action."

FAMOUS PEOPLE ASSIST BAZAAR

Bay State Festival Aided by President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt and Others

The three-day Bay State Festival at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston this week was imposing not only because of the attractions offered but because of the prominence of the adherents of the suffrage cause who, men and women alike, threw their influence to make the event notable.

President Wilson, Seumas MacManus, Irvin Cobb, William Roscoe Thayer, Josephine Preston Peabody, Dorothy Dix, Alice Brown, Zona Gale, Vachel Lindsay, Albert Bushnell Hart and others sent autograph indorsements of suffrage, in prose or verse, to be sold for the cause. Margaret Widdemer, for example, wrote a little poem.

Theodore Roosevelt, Amy Lowell, Alice Brown, Abbie Farwell Brown, Arthur Davison Ficke and others contributed autographed copies of their books.

Miss Margaret Muensterberg, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Mrs. R. D. Evans, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Basil King and Mrs. Pamela Rice, were among the throng who patronized the 40 booths or tables in the ballroom on the opening day. Mrs. Oliver Ames, Sr., Mrs. Oakes Ames, Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews, Mrs. Charles S. Bird, Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, Mrs. M. Braeme Houghton, Mrs. Charles E. Inches, Mrs. John M. Longyear, Mrs. Walter Gilman Page, Mrs. Louis Agassiz Shaw and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw are among the members of the committee who had the festival in charge. Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman is chairman of the committee.

CHICAGO CLUBS TO ATTACK DIRT

Political Equality League Leads Movement for Sanitary Markets—Tabulated Records Used

Chicago housewives are determined to clean up the markets and food-shops of the city. The foods and markets committee of the Chicago Political Equality League is the prime mover in this crusade against disease.

Mrs. John C. Bley, chairman of this committee, remarks:

"We wish to encourage the sanitary grocers and put the bad ones out of business. We have three objects in view: To open the eyes of women and set them to thinking; to inspire the inspectors with a desire to inspect conditions conscientiously, and to urge changes in the sanitary food laws of the State."

Club women in all sections of Chicago will be supplied with printed blanks on which they will keep a minute record of conditions in every grocery and market in their neighborhood. They will watch for flies, unnecessary handling, accumulations of dirt and will ascertain whether flour is sold in sanitary bags. Reports of conditions found will be compiled and read at the club-houses throughout Chicago.

BOMBAY HUSBANDS EAT WITH WIVES

College Men of East Want Companions, Not Toys, Nowadays, Says Writer

A new East Indian womanhood to meet the demands of a new and forward looking manhood is what Miss Helen Barrett describes in the November "World Outlook."

"I realized," said she, "that there was a new ideal of wifehood and motherhood in India when I visited Miss Robinson, principal of the Isabella Thoburn College. There is a new world in India. Eight thousand young men are graduating from college every year. These men don't want a mere child, a toy, for a wife; they wish companionship. In Bombay I was shown new, separate houses building for Indian young married people who desired to break away from the patriarchal group family, where the young wife is under the absolute sway of the mother-in-law.

"In some cases families not Christian are setting up that characteristic Christian institution, the family meal. This alone means a revolution in the position of woman; for by Indian custom the wife, whether of high or low degree, has waited upon her husband, standing while he ate, and later has partaken alone, or with the children, of the food he set aside for her. That is it! There is a new man as well as a new woman in the Orient, and this man has a new ideal of womanhood and family life."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was enthusiastic over the Women's Hughes Campaign train.

"You women talk so quietly," he told them when the special arrived in Danville.

"You don't swear and you don't shake your fists. You don't orate but you make the point you are after. You don't campaign like men, that's sure; but you campaign just as effectively."

TOOK SIX YEARS TO WIN BILL

Georgia Just Gets Compulsory Education Law—Percentage of Illiteracy High

As the result of six years of persistent effort on the part of the State Department of Education, compulsory school attendance is now a law in Georgia. By the passage of this law one of the greatest obstacles in the path of Georgia's progress was removed. A parent can no longer refuse to give his child an education.

Dr. M. L. Brittain, State superintendent of education, says:

"The compulsory law just passed will help us to solve the problem of the child who has an indifferent or careless father. There are a large number among us, however, who unfortunately have passed beyond school age. The figures show that about one out of every six white men in a number of our counties cannot read or write the votes they cast."

Would it have taken Georgia all these years to pass a compulsory education law if the mothers of the State had been voters?

FORDHAM'S GATES OPEN TO WOMEN

College Which Formerly Scorned Fair Sex, Now Admits Them to Graduate Courses

One of the ways in which Fordham University celebrated its diamond jubilee this year was in the admission of women to its courses. "Only four years ago Fordham would not permit a feminine character to be portrayed in a college dramatic production," it is said, "and the idea of a woman at Fordham would not be entertained."

As one of its efforts to become the largest Catholic university in the country, Fordham has added a new school of sociology and a post graduate school. In both of these women will be eligible for degrees and the Fordham law school, with its 600 pupils, has run ahead of Columbia University in welcoming women to its curriculum.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars.

Post-Election Bargains

The Woman's Journal has a limited supply of good, up-to-date suffrage literature which it wishes to close out. It will sell to suffrage organizations at attractive prices. The literature is as telling as ever, and the price should compel a purchase by active suffragists. Write for further information if you are interested.

LITERATURE DEPT., WOMAN'S JOURNAL
45 Boutwell St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

John Corthals, a Belgian soldier interned in the Camp at Amersfoot, Holland, would be glad to receive picture postcards for his ten-year-old daughter, who is interned with him. He writes: "You can hardly imagine how much she enjoys them."

GOOD MEALS
CAREFUL SERVICE
IDEAL LOCATION

You will find these qualities at the OLD NATICK INN, South Natick. It is a small hotel with tasteful appointments. Private bath if desired. For permanent rates address MISS HARRIS, Manager, OLD NATICK INN, South Natick, Mass. 'Phone Natick 3610.

THE "ORANA"
$3.00 HAT SHOP
Smart, dashing, good-looking hats; no two alike; dressy hats our specialty.
MISS A. ORR, 149 Tremont St.
1123 Lawrence Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Oxford 2068-M.

To Authors and Publishers
We are printers of many well-known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
E. L. GRIMES COMPANY,
122 Pearl St., Boston.

On Auto Trips Take a Supply of
EDUCATOR CRACKERS
They're Good Company — Especially
Toasterettes
Buttered, Salted and Toasted Crackers — Original and Best.
Your dealer will supply you—if not, we would thank you for his name.
Johnson Educator Food Co., Boston, Mass.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS
Back Bay and Brookline owners and large Trust Estates are placing the MAINTENANCE of their Mercantile, Office and High Class Apartment Buildings under our supervision.
The service given them results in a large saving on maintenance cost. We can do the same for you. For further particulars apply to
P. J. DONAGHEY, Inc.
General Contractors. Building Maintenance Engineers.
Main Office Social Union Building
148 Berkley St., Corner Columbus Ave. Tel. B. B. 7000
Branch 90 Broomfield St. Tel. Main 7440
The estimated value of Buildings now under our supervision is over $5,000,000.00.

Chicago Women Win Victory On Garbage Bond Question

Mary McDowell and Woman's City Club by Election Campaign Prevent Mismanagement of Program They Have Worked on for Years

"What are women going to do with the vote?" asked the Chicago Evening Post previous to the election. It was not referring to the much mooted question of national politics but to the usually neglected question of city housekeeping. The Post went on to explain the situation, and its explanation is so valuable in the light of later events that it is reprinted here. It appeared in the Evening Post of Oct. 24.

"What are women going to do with the vote?

"We can remember when that was the burning question of the hour after the Illinois suffrage bill was passed in 1913.

"Miss Mary McDowell, in the matter of city waste, has come out with a rather impressive answer to the question, an answer which, we believe, should be more and more the answer made by the unusually compact and well-led woman's influence in Chicago.

"Before the suffrage bill passed, Miss McDowell and a number of other women had been knocking in vain at the doors of the city council seeking to get the question of garbage disposal taken up and investigated by experts. They were refused repeatedly. As soon, however, as they were given the vote, a city waste commission was appointed. It represented both the incineration and the reduction elements in the question, and in 1914 it presented a report which stands as a model to this day.

"A confused time of half accomplishment and legal complications followed until early in this month, when Miss McDowell and the Woman's City Club committee appeared before the finance committee to make known their ideas as to the proposed $2,000,000 garbage bond issue. There Miss McDowell presented a perfectly succinct and intelligent program, seeking to have the present plans completed and expertly observed for experimental purposes and also asking a guaranty that trained experts should control the work through a special bureau. These guaranties she could not obtain, although Commissioner of Public Works Moorhouse showed good will to do everything in his power.

"Now the McDowell committee has decided to ask the voters to vote "No" on the garbage-disposal bonds on the little ballot Nov. 7, for these reasons:

First—There has not been sufficient study by a technical staff to insure at this time an economical expenditure of $2,000,000 on waste disposal.

Second—No provision has been made for the purchase and development of refuse-collection equipment contemporaneously with the establishment of loading and disposal stations.

Third—We have been given no assurance of an established department or bureau of city waste to have the responsibility of spending these funds and of operating the plants and equipment for the disposal and collection of the city's refuse.

"The women do not stop with purely negative action. They present this program for the consideration and action of the public in the immediate future:

First—Urge that a bureau of the city government be created to have control of the handling, collection and disposal of all city waste, with a technically trained man at the head.

Second—This department to have a technical staff to carry on necessary studies and experiments upon which to base plans for the expenditure of the bond issue.

Third—That an appropriation for $450,000 should be included in the 1917 budget to provide for the present urgent needs at the reduction plant and to employ the technical staff.

Fourth—That a bond issue to complete the waste disposal and collection service of the city be submitted to the voters in the spring of 1917.

"It seems to us that in this definite activity lies a hopeful answer to the question of what women may do with their votes.

"Here we have a most important matter of city housekeeping, a matter that is close to the homes of the people, close to the kitchens of the housewives. It is a matter in which politics should have no part. It is something that requires non-partisan, independent, public-spirited action.

"Men are not likely to give this. In the mass they are more or less closely connected with the partisan aspects of political activity. They are interested in carrying precincts or electing Presidents. They have not the habit of hard work concerning public questions that have no partisan angle.

"That women should step forward into the ground thus left vacant seems altogether desirable.

"If they can stand for expert city housekeeping and make their votes tell on the right side, they will accomplish far more with their ballots than they would by plunging into the factional politics of the men. Miss McDowell always has had this vision. It is one that we hope to see realized by the women of Chicago."

All of this was on Oct. 24. On Nov. 7 the question went to the voters. Early reports intimated that the bond issue had carried, but later returns showed that it had been decisively defeated along with a proposition for beach bonds which had the same objection. On Nov. 8, Miss McDowell could say, as reported in the Chicago Tribune:

"The women of Chicago have three big victories to their credit. They campaigned against all three of the little ballot propositions, because they were too indefinite and because the women did not believe the present administration would look after the city's interest in the expenditure of the money voted.

"Now that we have defeated the garbage bond issue, we must start over and make a constructive fight to secure proper garbage disposal. We must make another fight for the public beaches. This time it should be on a basis of more beaches and less beach buildings. We are not looking for architectural monuments like Clarendon, but many strips of sand on the lake front and many, many pools on the big west side."

Dean M. Jenkins, of Detroit, and his daughter have given to the Board of Trustees of the public schools of Boonville, N. Y., the sum of $1,000 to constitute the Helen M. Philleo Memorial Prize. The income from the principal will be given each year to the member of the graduating class who writes the best essay on "The Position and Influence of Women in Social, Political and Economic Development."

MONTANA POLLS BECOME CLEAN

Sudden Change in Polling Places in Butte Now That Women Vote

Montana women cast their first ballots for President last week, and the Butte Miner says that they "brought only credit to themselves and apparently justified the confidence of the men who voted them the right of suffrage two years ago.

"Voting places were orderly and efficient," says the Miner, "and whether or not the women were to blame for the change, the atmosphere around the booths in the center of the city was considerably changed from the smoke-laden places of former elections. There were some women officials at nearly all the voting places and the women of Butte, with their sisters in Montana, cast their first votes for the President of the United States in a manner and under conditions which vindicated the suffrage leaders who promised that only good would come from giving women the vote.

"Men left their places of business and escorted their wives to the polling places for the first time. And many of them did so to their sorrow. For the argument, so often heard during the suffrage campaign, that wives would merely double their husband's vote, was proved a fallacy. Many a husband and his wife differed over the merits of a candidate or a law. This was especially true in the balloting for the prohibition law.

"Women generally followed the advice to vote early and leave the late afternoon for men whose business and occupation kept them busy during the early part of the day."

DENVER WOMEN TURNED TABLES

Rocky Mountain News Reports Women First at Polls and Waited Hours for Chance

The Rocky Mountain News of Denver, Col., tells the following story of the manner in which the women of Denver voted on Nov. 7:

"You know what the men say when election day is stormy: 'Of course the women won't come out. Afraid to get their feet wet.' They had to swallow their words yesterday. The unusual activity of the women despite the unpleasant weather was one of the features of the election. They were first at the polls, and in many precincts outnumbered the men two to one. Only in the downtown districts, where the men residents are in the majority, did they permit their brother voters to outnumber them. They made no complaint when compelled to stand in the snow waiting to get inside the crowded polling places.

"All through the State the women were active, and unquestionably the woman vote played a big part in determining the result in Colorado. It was an election with issues which the women felt concerned them as a sex, and even those who ordinarily are indifferent at election time were warm partisans for one side or the other. Nothing seemed too important to keep them from the polls."

LINDSEY BEATS MACHINE AGAIN

Denver Women Stand by Children's Judge and Upset Plans of His Enemies

Ben B. Lindsey has once more scored a signal victory in Denver. He has been re-elected juvenile judge, running well ahead of other candidates on his county ticket and winning by a plurality of 8,695 votes over his opponent, W. C. Heckendorf. Judge Lindsey's election is undoubtedly again due to women's votes.

The Denver Express, which was the only Denver paper to support Judge Lindsey in his campaign, says:

"His victory is a triumph for the cause of good government in Denver. It is more imposing in view of the efforts that were made to discredit him in the eyes of his city and the world that have marked, not only this, but all previous campaigns in which he figured. Denver's vote on juvenile judge marks the utter discomfiture of his enemies."

SALT LAKE SEES HEAVY BALLOTING

Inclement Weather Did Not Dampen Women's Ardor One Jot—Aged Woman Votes

The Salt Lake Tribune of Nov. 8 says that the women of Utah were out in force at the election. "It had been feared that the inclemency of the weather would seriously interfere with the woman vote, but it did not, as it proved later," says the Tribune. "When the sun came out toward noon the women came out in force and cast a heavy vote.

"Martha J. Roth, 84 years of age, voted for the first time on Nov. 7. Even at her advanced years she needed no assistance in getting to the voting booth and was able to mark her ticket and cast her ballot with ease."

GEORGIA REMOVES PART INJUSTICE

Gain Was by Error, but Judge Hart Says "Unquestionably Valid and Enforceable"

A recent act of the General Assembly of Georgia allows women to be eligible to serve as clerks of ordinary and as officers in children's courts in the State, writes a correspondent from Asheville, N. C.

The new volume of the Georgia acts for 1915-16 says:

"Provided, further, that a woman is eligible to the office of commercial notary public, and also to the office of assistant physician at the Georgia State Sanitarium, and also to the office of clerk of ordinary, and the court of ordinary; and females, residents of a county for the four years preceding, may be appointed to any office in the children's court, provided that any female commercial notary public shall be subject to process of subpena."

This clause may have been inserted through an error or as a joker, but Judge John C. Hart, Georgia's tax commissioner, says that now that it has been incorporated into the State acts, it is unquestionably valid and enforceable.

LAST LAUGHS

Mrs. Nellie McClung, the Canadian suffrage lecturer, has five children, who inherit some of their mother's wit. At the luncheon given her in Boston the other day, she told an amusing story of her youngest son. When he was four years old, he was one day spanked and put to bed, for persistent naughtiness. Some time after, his mother looked into the bedroom and found him singing happily to himself.

"Come and lie down by me, mamma," said the child.

"I cannot stay long with you today, dear," answered Mrs. McClung. "I have a headache."

"I know what has made your head ache, mamma," said the little boy.

"Well, what was it?"

And the four-year-old answered, "Too much spanking of innocent people!"

"Why did you call your place a bungalow?"

"Well, the job was a bungle, and I still owe for it."

Algernon (after being accepted): "Have you ever loved before?"

Angela: "No! I have often admired men — for their strength, courage, beauty, intelligence, or something like that, you know; but with you, Algernon, it's all love—nothing else!"

Sister Nancy was going the round of the ward in the big hospital for wounded soldiers, taking temperatures.

Reaching the side of one hero, in whose mouth she had left the thermometer a few minutes before, she was horrified to find, on withdrawing it, that it registered 120, although only an hour before the patient had been normal. Swiftly she summoned the house doctor. On arriving he was seriously perplexed, as there was nothing in the patient's condition to account for the sudden rise.

"Look here," he said to the soldier, "have you dropped this thermometer or been fooling about with it?"

"No, sir. Only been stirring me tea with it!"

"Why is George Washington described as 'First in war and first in peace'?"

"I dunno," replied Senator Sorghum. "I suspect somebody was trying to square him with both the preparedness people and the pacificists." — Washington Star.

A woman said to a little boy with his hair bobbed in his neck: "Franklyn, when are you going to have your hair cut like papa's?"

"I don't want my hair cut like papa's," he replied, "with a hole in the top."—The Christian Herald.

As Widow Watts bent industriously over her washtub she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who presently turned the conversation to matrimony, winding up with a proposal.

"Are you sure you love me?" sighed the buxom widow, as she paused in her wringing.

The man vowed he did.

For a few minutes there was silence as the widow continued her labor. Then suddenly she raised her head and asked:

"You haven't lost your job, have you?"